

The Macdonald FARM Journal



Vol. 21, No. 6

June, 1960



THE FIRST HARVEST

Editorial

1960 IN DAIRYING

EVEN in the face of continued price supports, essentially at 1959 levels, dairy farmers and the Federal Government are in the same trouble in 1960. Butter consumption continues to decline even at an accelerated rate. The per capita consumption of fluid milk and evaporated milk changes little. Consumption of other dairy products is increasing but these account for a relatively small proportion of total milk production. And while in 1959 there was a fairly good export of cheese, a repetition of this is not looked for in 1960. Actually the most disturbing part of the picture is the 6.2 per cent increase in milk production in the first quarter of this year. If total milk production in 1960 could be held to a one or two per cent increase over 1959, there would be a good chance of avoiding trouble, but not with the increase running over five per cent.

Apparently the announced levels of price supports plus the manufacturing milk subsidy are clear incentives to expanded production. The government is facing the situation created by high price supports by further programmes for purchasing large amounts of dried whole milk to be given away and by converting some of its old stocks of butter to butter oil. The latter presumably will be sold to the food and baking industries in competition with vegetable oils.

Everyone knows that the support on butter is too high—certainly this is the only conclusion we can reach from what is happening to butter consumption. It is said around Ottawa that the Dairy Farmers of Canada really wanted to see the butter support dropped from 64 to 62 cents per pound, but would not put this view on the record. Even so, this

does not excuse the government for failing to accept its responsibility to make a move in that direction. Having maintained the support at 64 cents, it should now seriously consider subsidizing consumption over the next year to an extent sufficient to keep current production and the large carry over moving into consumption..

There can be no question but that in the immediate period high supports do convey more income to farmers than they would otherwise secure. On farms producing manufacturing milk, the net gain per farm from the supports likely ranges from \$50 to \$75 per year. This is a significant addition, but can not be claimed to be large.

It is interesting to note that in the United States with its extremely comprehensive overall price support programme that dairy farmers have finally come to the conclusion that no workable price support scheme for dairy products is feasible. Farmer discontent has led to a study involving specialists from several important dairy states. Their remarkable recommendation is to put the entire milk output of the United States on a quota basis, with individual transferable quotas assigned to every commercial dairy farmer. The authors advance this proposal in the face of several very serious difficulties which such a scheme would involve. It looks like a move of desperation. But then the dairy situation may be desperate and no suitable alternative to be found.

The farm management recommendation: more milk per cow and more cows per man, is still good. But it will not solve the problem of the industry—or if it solves it, this is to be done by concentrating milk production on one third to

one half the present number of dairy farms. This "solution" creates a new problem—one fortunately, however, that we in Canada have met with a fair success. If we are going to pursue this route we should do a better job of it in terms of speeding up the gain in efficiency in milk production. But we should also accompany it by a vigorous attack on the problems created by the efficiency "solution", or on the problems left behind by the efficiency "solution". This means helping farmers shift to more profitable crop and livestock enterprises and helping some farmers shift out of agriculture by the development of rural industries and by training farm youth for non-farm as well as farm jobs. Put these together and you have a rural re-development programme.

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MACDONALD

FARM JOURNAL

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L. G. Young, Macdonald College, Que.

vertising Manager of the Journal as well.

To H. Gordon Green — who has made a distinctive contribution to the Journal in his two years as Editor go the appreciation of our readers and the warm thanks of his colleagues at Macdonald.

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INTRODUCING the new Editor of the Journal — Leslie G. Young who takes over from H. Gordon Green with this issue. Les Young is well known to Journal readers for his work in the past six years as secretary of Farm Radio Forum. Born in Sherbrooke, Les grew up on a farm near Compton and has travelled widely in the province. He will continue his work with Farm Forum on a part time basis and be Editor and Ad-

Correction

Better Farming Day

is

Wednesday, July 6

for further

information

see page 5

Birdsfoot Trefoil Is Going North And East and Macdonald College Is Going to Help It Get There

By Professor J. S. BUBAR



Professor Bubar shown doing cross-breeding work with Birdsfoot Trefoil.

BIRDFOOT trefoil was first grown successfully in Eastern Canada some time around 1940, when some alert farmers brought seed in from New York State. This seed traced to some old pastures in the Hudson River Valley, where trefoil established naturally. The seeds were probably carried in ships' ballast or manure on cattle boats. Birdsfoot trefoil is native to Europe and the area around the Mediterranean extending into North Africa and through Asia Minor to Afghanistan. Its native areas goes as far north as the Arctic Circle in Western Russia. Many different kinds grow wild in this region. Some kinds have been used by farmers for centuries for hay and pasture. Many of these kinds are not winterhardy enough for our climate.

Agriculturalists in Eastern

North America imported seed from Western Europe but found it did not survive winters in the region. Introductions were made at Cornell University in 1898, at Macdonald College in 1911 and 1915 and seed from England was seeded in Joliette Co., P.Q. in 1935. In each case the crop was found to winterkill and was not considered to have much future.

How, then, did Birdsfoot Trefoil that is of satisfactory winterhardiness manage to invade New York State? I think first that it came from a more northern region than the seed introduced by the agriculturalists. We have compared the New York State material with material obtained from many locations in the native region of Birdsfoot Trefoil and find that plants grown from seed from the Moscow region of Russia resemble

the New York State invaders fairly closely. Secondly, I see no records of the original introductions having been inoculated with the birdsfoot trefoil strain of nitrogen fixing bacteria. The plants growing in the Hudson River Valley were well nodulated when they were found by Professor Johnstone-Wallace of Cornell University. These nodules indicate the necessary bacteria were present. I suspect nodulation is an important factor in determining winterhardiness, because I have found that similar collections to those that were recorded as not winterhardy in the early introductions have survived recent winters well. The winterkilling of red clover, alfalfa, etc., indicates our recent winters have been just as severe on legumes as the previous ones. The only reason I can think of that accounts for the better survival of these same plant materials now is that we supply plenty of the correct bacterial culture as inoculant.

Once Professor Johnstone-Wallace realized that Birdsfoot Trefoil had possibilities, he assigned the task of getting a complete evaluation on it to a graduate student. The student he chose was a Macdonald College graduate and native Nova Scotian, Harry Mac-Donald. This man has risen with Trefoil to Professor MacDonald of the Cornell Agronomy Department and is widely recognized as a Trefoil Agronomist. The success of his work is written on the pastures of New York State where previously barren hilltops and hard to cultivate heavy clays in the valleys produce very good Trefoil hay and pasture crops.

The first real efforts to promote Birdsfoot Trefoil in Quebec were made by Mr. A. Charbonneau, Agronomist in Joliette County. He recognized the potential of this crop on soils which were previously quite unproductive. He has shown me fields of Birdsfoot Trefoil that have been productive for ten years. He took me to the farm of Mr. Bonin at St. Felix de Valois where

Macdonald College

BETTER FARMING DAY

Wednesday, July 6, 1960

PROGRAM

10.00 A.M. Registration at the Arena

Everyone registering before 10.30 A.M. has a chance for a door prize to be drawn at lunch time. Prize will be a choice between a Landrace pig, fruit trees or cereal grains.

10.30 A.M. Demonstrations showing:

- Potato blight; its cause and control
- Sap-flow stoppage in sugar maples; cause, means of preventing it
- Dwarf apple orchard and small fruits
- Poultry feeding trials on range and results of these experiments.

A special Ladies Program has been prepared which features labour-saving kitchen planning and remodelling, and the small fruits garden of the College.

12.00 Noon Welcome by Dean Dion at the Arena.

12.15 P.M. Bar-B-Q lunch. Free for all those registered for the day.

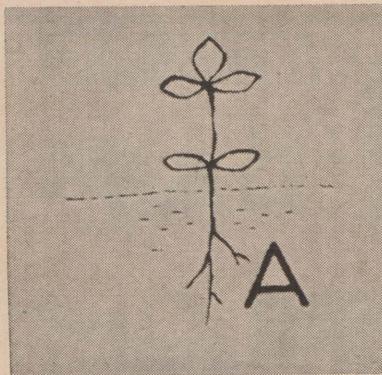
1.30 P.M. Guest speaker — Mr. S. C. Barry, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ottawa.

2.00 P.M. Tours of three locations off the Campus, to see:

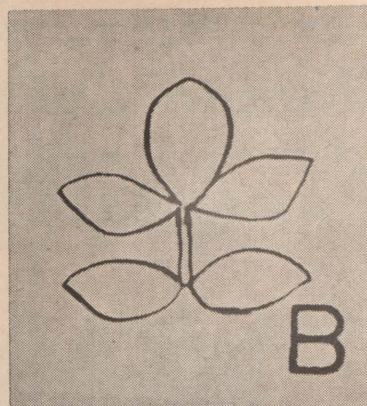
to

4.00 P.M.

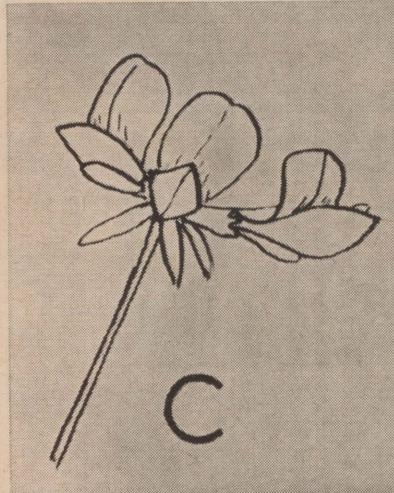
- Calf replacer versus milk feeding trials
- Demonstration of value of iron therapy for young pigs
- Cross-breeding of swine experiments
- Winter wheat plots showing variety trials
- Brush cutting equipment demonstration.



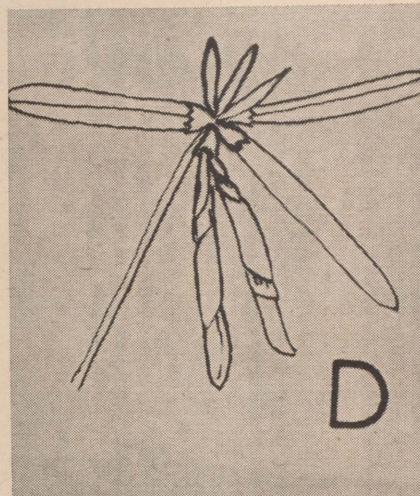
A. Germinating seedling — Seedling leaf has three leaflets while most clovers and alfalfa have only one. Pair of cotyledons are shown just above ground level.



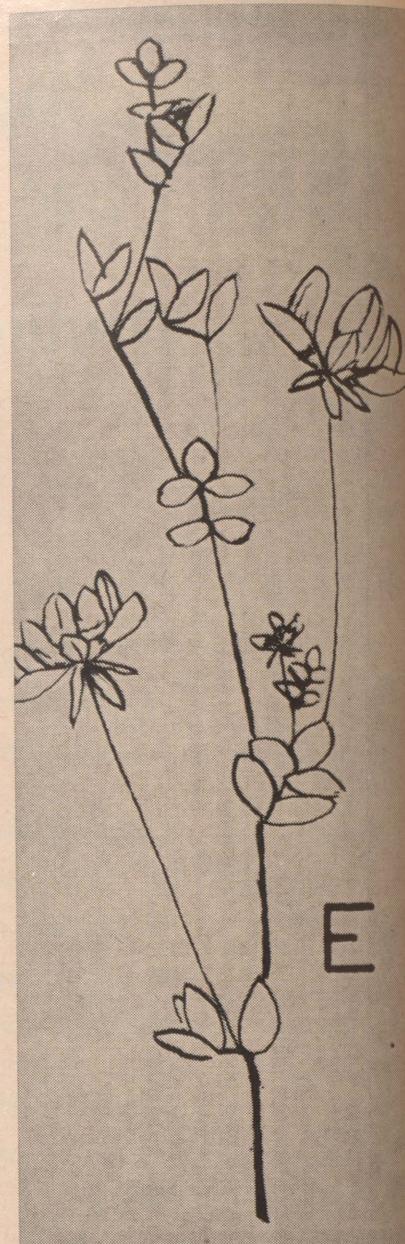
B. Mature leaf has five leaflets, the basal pair attached where leaf petiole is attached to the stem. "Trefoil" meaning 3 leaves is a misnomer since it actually has 5 on the mature plants.



C. Pea-like yellow-orange flowers are in heads of 3 to 8.



D. Pods containing seed in arrangement that resembles a bird's foot, hence the name "Birdsfoot". One pod has opened releasing seed.



E. Diagram of a mature flowering stem.

some 400 acres have been seeded to a mixture of Timothy, Bromegrass and Trefoil. One field seeded in 1953 produced over 2 tons of hay per acre in 1959 which contained about 60 per cent Trefoil. This is growing on sandy soil of very low natural fertility that has been well-fertilized and some of these fields have been irrigated. Mr. Charbonneau has established a reputation for recognizing a good thing for agriculture in his county when he sees or hears of one. He played a major role in establishing the Joliette tobacco industry and the poultry industry in the county. But I think he is proudest of all of his discovery of Trefoil.

When I started working with Trefoil, I thought it had promise for the south-western corner of the Province and that Ladino clover should be grown in preference to Trefoil in the cooler and most moist areas in Quebec and

the Maritimes. My opinion has changed since I have seen some very nice fields of Trefoil in these cooler and more moist areas. Some pastures established on the farm of Albert Legrand at Compton look very promising. I saw satisfactory Trefoil growing on the uplands of the north shore of the St. Lawrence near St. Irenée. I was even more surprised to see Trefoil that looked promising near St. Felicien on the south shore of Lake St. John. Trefoil has more potential in the cool moist areas than expected at first.

There does not appear to be much Trefoil in the Maritimes yet, but I have hopes for that area too. Charlie Gallagher, Agricultural Representative for Carleton County, N.B., says he has some good stands to show me. I

saw a nice five acre field on very heavy clay soil on the farm of Sinclair Elliott, in the middle of the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia. My classmate, Keith Laché, is trying to grow Trefoil seed on Prince Edward Island.

This is why I am so confident that Birdsfoot Trefoil will be grown much more extensively throughout Eastern Canada in the near future. Everyone I know who has seriously worked with Trefoil has become very enthusiastic for it, even dropping work on other forage crops to devote more efforts to Trefoil. This is because our research efforts with this crop get interesting results of value to the farmer and the researcher.

Much effort is still required before we will understand Birdsfoot Trefoil. It is different from other crops in many ways. It will tolerate conditions that kill the other legumes but it will not tolerate vigorous competition from other legumes. This is why we suggest that a mixture should contain Trefoil as the only legume. If you add even small quantities of another legume, such as Red Clover, Alsike, Ladino or Alfalfa, the Trefoil will be suppressed and you will not get a fair measure of the potential that Trefoil has to offer. Any farmer who has added Trefoil to a mixture and has had any success with it under these conditions can be certain of getting excellent yields from a simple Trefoil-grass mixture.

The choice of grass doesn't matter too much. We have had good performance in plots at Macdonald College in mixtures with Timothy, Bromegrass, and Reed Canary grass. Orchard grass appears too competitive at the wrong time. We have had surprising high dry matter yields from a mixture of Trefoil and Kentucky Bluegrass. On one occasion we harvested four and one-half tons of dry matter (equivalent to about five tons of dry hay) per acre from two cuttings per season of a mixture of Empire Trefoil and Kentucky Blue-grass. We think this mixture has some promise for poultry pasture since it stands the scratching better than most other mixtures. I think this mixture illustrates the point that Trefoil is likely to do well in different combinations or under different managements from our other legumes. We still have lots to learn but we are quite certain today that Trefoil warrants a lot of careful study because it is so different.

Because Trefoil is different, we are devoting a lot of our research efforts at Macdonald College to this crop. We are testing the existing varieties and have good evidence that the Empire variety is much more winter-hardy here than Viking, Mansfield or Tana, which are again more hardy than Cascade or Granger. Since most farmers want to keep Trefoil for long periods of time, I personally think Empire is the only variety suited to this area of all the varieties available today. Other workers in Quebec think Viking should be recommended because it

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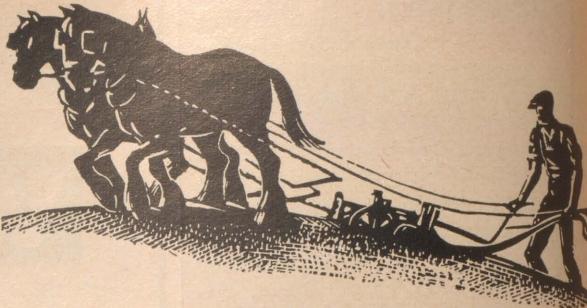
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THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

gives a

Report to the Province



This is the kind of equipment used by Reg Hodge in his haying operation. Hay is picked up, chopped and blown directly into the wagon. The operator is able to adjust the blower pipe on the forage harvester from the tractor seat, making it possible for him to load completely before having to get off the tractor.

by L. G. YOUNG

Haying from the Tractor Seat

Do rising machinery costs have you worried? This is how Red Hodge, Cookshire, makes his machinery do three jobs — grass ensiling, haying and picking up straw — substantially reducing his capital investment and the labour required by conventional methods.

SEVERAL years ago Reg was faced with the problem of what equipment to buy. Besides making hay, he wanted to put up grass silage. Labour was getting more expensive, so the machines required would have to pare labour costs to a minimum. Also, farm prices, particularly manufacturing milk prices, indicated that the investment in machinery should be as small as possible in order to make an economical operation.

After looking at different machines, Reg bought a forage harvester and a screw-type self-feed

blower. He had his own mower so did not have to buy the mowing attachment for the harvester. Since he's a handy man with tools he bought the irons and with the aid of his hired man, built two self unloading wagon boxes. He uses a stationary engine on the blower and two tractors in the field. One of these is a Farmall, now entering its twenty-seventh year of service!

Reg plans to start making silage between June 12th and 15th. His real guide is first crop clover seeding which he starts to cut when the clover is a quarter to a third in bloom. This crop is cut for silage since it is the most difficult to dry for hay. As soon as the silo is filled, or when the crop matures too much to make good silage, the hay-making operation begins.

Hay is cut, dried and raked. Using two knives on the forage harvester, the hay is picked up, chopped and blown into the self-unloading wagons behind the harvester. The blower on the harvester can be adjusted from the tractor seat so that stopping is unnecessary while loading. Unloading is just as easy. The unloading gear on the wagon (front-end board type) is connected to a drive on the self-feed blower, so adjusted that the operator has only to guard against too much hay rolling in at once. The blower pipe in the mow is adjusted from time to time eliminating hand mowing.

Recently Reg has been putting up his straw the same way. He has his grain combined and considers this the ideal way of handling the straw. The cut straw, he

says, has twice the value for bedding of the full-length straw.

Besides being easy, haying this way is speedy, too. According to Reg, using his two wagons and with the aid of his hired man, he can put up three loads of hay per hour. It takes about 15 minutes to unload; slightly longer to load. From experience he says his machinery and two men will put up as much hay as four men using a baler and wagons. They do it easier too. Using a baler someone has to slug the bales from the baler to the back of the attached wagon. Then the bales have to be unloaded, elevated to the mow, and packed about. On a hot day under a tin roof that's work! Using his method, Reg says the tractor operators have to leave the tractor seat only long enough to hitch and unhitch the wagons and to watch that too much hay does not fall into the blower and clog it. He puts up about 100 tons of hay each year and plans to be finished by the 15th or 20th of July, depending on the weather.

Reg admits he's all for doing things the easiest way. Doing away with the pitchfork has been a wonderful morale booster around his farm during the summer months. Using the forage harvester for three jobs has been quite a financial economy too. It's a very good answer to the high cost of mechanization and labour.

"At least", says Reg, "it makes sense (cents) to me."

QUEBEC OFFERS SUBSIDY FOR PURCHASE OF FERTILIZER

IT has been officially announced that the Quebec Department of Agriculture will pay a subsidy to farmers purchasing fertilizer in the period July 1st, 1959, to July 1st, 1960. The Government will pay approximately one-third of the cost of fertilizer bought by the farmer during this period but payments will not exceed \$100 per farm. There will be no subsidy given on exceedingly small purchases of fertilizer.

To obtain the subsidy the invoice for the purchase of fertilizer must be sent to the office of the local Agronomist, who will take care of your claim. All requests for the subsidy should be made as soon as possible.

MR. J. ERNEST DUBE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF 4-H CLUBS



MR. J. Ernest Dubé, B.A., B.S.A., M.Sc., agronomist, the director of the Extension Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, was elected president of the Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs at the Council's annual meeting held recently in Victoria, B.C.

Mr. Dubé, who attended the meeting as the official delegate for Quebec and was formerly the vice-president of this national organization and has already served on its administrative council for some years past, was elected unanimously to the presidency. He succeeds Mr. J. E. McArthur, of Belleville, Ontario.

The provincial agricultural Extension Service, of which Mr. Dubé has been the head for nearly fifteen years, directs the work of the

county agronomes and is also responsible for the Order of Agricultural Merit, the Agricultural Associations division, the Farm Labour Bureau and the Sugar Beet Division. Mr. Dubé is a Bachelor of Arts of Laval University, Bachelor of Science of the School of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and Master of Science (Administration) of Harvard University.

The Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs has a membership of 75,854. Of these, 8,578 (6,175 sons and 2,403 daughters of farmers) constituting 313 groups, are members of Young Breeders Clubs and Young Farmers Clubs, devoted to their professional and social education, in the Province of Quebec.

The Council is made up of representatives of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the ten Provincial Departments of Agriculture, of the Canadian banks, the railway companies, a number of commercial and industrial firms closely connected with agriculture, and of Breeders' societies and other agricultural organizations. It is also financed by these institutions.

Prior to the meeting of the Canadian Council 4-H Clubs, Mr. Dubé was privileged to attend the meeting of the Association of the Directors of Provincial Extension Services (of which he is a former president) which was held at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver on the 29th and 30th of April and included, as part of its programme, a tour of the fruit-growing districts of the Okanagan valley.

The next meeting of the Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs will take place at Quebec in 1961.

Macdonald College

presents

BETTER FARMING DAY

July 6, 1960

Wednesday

TRACTORS CAN BE DANGEROUS

THOUGH tractors are allowed on the highways, the Provincial Highway Safety Committee, (Prudentia), reminds tractor drivers that they should use every means of caution to insure that they will not cause an accident. The tractor driver should always try to drive on the side of the roadway so as not to hamper other more high-powered vehicles. If the tractor is being used at night on the highway, then the proper warning lights should always be used.

RESTRICTED FEEDING OF GROWING BIRDS

EVIDENCE is mounting that chickens like humans are over-fed inasmuch as they eat too much. This follows as the result of a free-choice or cafeteria method of feeding on range or in confinement where feed is available at all times, says Dr. Nikolaiczuk of Macdonald College.

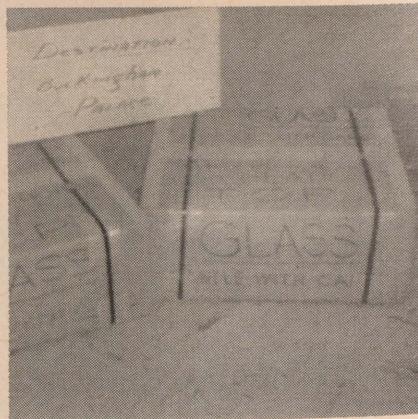
In years past when small flocks predominated, practically all birds at all ages were hand-fed. At regular intervals each day the poultryman, or more often the housewife, fed the flock giving amounts of feed that would be readily eaten and excesses were considered wasteful. This, in effect, was a method of restriction even though control was not carefully exercised. The birds could not remain "full" because they had to wait until the next feeding.

This aspect of feeding is being investigated more closely in order to attain maximum efficiency in the use of our feed resources and therewith to reduce production costs. Research studies indicate that growing birds will tolerate a systematic feed reduction of 20-25% of the amount that would be eaten voluntarily. In other experiments, the quantity of feed allowed remains equal to the voluntary consumption by the birds but the nutrients are diluted to give a nutrient allowance equivalent to a restricted feed intake. Both methods of study offer interesting possibilities in reducing the rearing costs of pullets, particularly the heavy meat types, without impairment of future performance as adults and with some benefits in livability and egg production.

HOW TO GET MEAT-TYPE POULTRY BREEDING STOCK TO LAY

IT is rather difficult to keep breeding birds of the meat types of poultry laying consistently well for very long. In fact, egg production and meat production seem to be somewhat incompatible in chickens. Mr. Daniel Bérubé of the Quebec Department of Agriculture points out a few methods for encouraging egg production.

The pullets must be kept in good condition during their period of growth and they should go into



Morgan Arboretum of Macdonald College supplied the maple flavouring for Buckingham Palace this year. Seen above is the shipment of syrup on its way to the Palace.

the laying in good condition. This means that they must be well fed and protected against disease and must not be crowded. Feeding may be restricted providing that essential elements (vitamins, minerals and protein) are not withheld. Maturity should not be hastened before the twenty-second week, when the change is made from growing mash to breeding mash. This change of feed should not be made abruptly, but gradually, over a period of a week. Mr. Bérubé considers it unwise to feed a ration which is too rich in protein or too "high-energy". It is advisable to follow the specific recommendations which have been made for the feeding of these birds. The amount of grain to be fed should be calculated on the basis of the protein content of their mash. Thus, if the mash contains 18% of protein, 30% of their rations should consist of grain; if the mash contains 19% of protein, the proportion of grain should be increased to 35%, and with a 20% protein mash, 40% of grain should be fed. Too much grain is likely to result in overweight, unfavourable to egg-production.

It is advisable to give the birds a vitamin supplement and to see that they have an unfailing supply of oyster shell and grit. Fifty feet of space should be allowed at the feed troughs for every one hundred birds and enough drinking fountains should be provided to permit a quarter of the flock to drink at the same time. Artificial lighting should be used to give the birds a fourteen hour day and, during the last two months of the laying period, the lights may be left on all night.

CONTROLLING POISON IVY BY HERBICIDES

POISON ivy and the related poison oak can be controlled with herbicides, says Dr. J. R. Hay of the Plant Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Poison ivy is found in all provinces of Canada but is more prevalent in Ontario and Western Quebec. From Quebec city eastward it is found less frequently and from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast it is troublesome mainly at lake and woodland resorts. Poison oak occurs in British Columbia.

Products containing amino triazole or silvex give good control.

For preparations containing amino triazole, four pounds of the active ingredient per acre is recommended, and two pounds per acre for silvex. A commercial mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T (brush-killer) at two pounds of acid equivalent per acre is slightly less effective.

Directions for spraying small areas are given on containers. It is extremely important that a thorough job be done in applying the chemical.

Points to remember are:

1. USE ENOUGH SOLUTION TO WET all foliage thoroughly, going over the area twice if necessary.

2. SPRAY WHEN THE LEAVES ARE fully grown from mid-June to mid-August in Eastern Canada, and proportionately earlier in B.C. Avoid spraying during dry periods as the chemicals are not so effective.

3. REPEAT IF NEW GROWTH occurs. If the roots are not completely killed the new growth will appear in late summer or in the next season and should be sprayed to prevent re-establishment of the weed.

Soil sterilants containing sodium borate also give good control of poison ivy. These should be applied in early spring or in the fall when there is adequate rainfall to carry the chemicals into the soil. They may be applied dry in a granular form or may be mixed with water. All vegetation in the area treated will be killed for at least one season.

When working in poison ivy, rubber boots and gauntlet gloves should be worn, cautions Dr. Hay. Avoid skin contact with the leaves, stems, roots and equipment. Wash hands, wearing apparel and equipment thoroughly after spraying.

To Talk of Many Things

Don't give the bull a chance

by John ELLIOTT,
Agricultural Fieldman



"ONE ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". Quite often a maxim such as this is frowned upon. Perhaps it is because in maxims, proverbs or mottos there is much truth to be found.

When we remember that one in every four farm families in Canada is involved in a farm accident, and one in every fifty is fatal it should make us stop to think just how this can be improved. The answer is not in a maxim but in a sense of awareness that danger lurks in many places.

Figures quoted state that July ranks first and August runs second in farm mishaps. Farm people therefore should be more conscious of accidents during this time.

Cities, towns, and industries have accidents-free days posted so that everybody can see. It may prove worthwhile for farmers to do the same thing to accomplish this awareness of agricultural safety.

Awareness is replaced by carelessness whenever a person thinks he knows through experience just what adjustment has to be made on his machinery; that his bull is very quiet; that he knows just how to turn on the faulty switch. Accidents can lurk everywhere if special care is not taken.

If we regarded safety on the long-run basis fewer accidents would happen. The farmer who thinks he is saving time by not turning off his power take-off before making some adjustment certainly will lose more time if he has an accident and then is laid up for several weeks. A farmer cannot afford to lose time, particularly when his livelihood may depend on his being able to work.

With the summer months ahead farm machines are a constant source of danger. Special care should be taken to avoid working around running machinery. Extra passengers on tractors, carelessness on sloping land and banks, and animals can be dangerous. Don't give the bull a chance. Avoid

standing in front of a hay mower or horse drawn machinery. Beware of operating machinery.

It is a wise move to repair faulty stairs, ladders or rotten boards. Faulty electrical wiring can be a hazard and may cause fire.



GREEN CROSS
FOR SAFETY
Courtesy
Allis-Chalmers
member National
Safety Council



REMEMBER — 
LOOKING FIRST IS
SAFETY FIRST.

There are other sources of mishaps. One in every five farm accidents involves a female. Accidents on the farm may happen in the home as well as outside. Any member of the family may be involved. A constant eye must be kept on children. They can be the accident or its cause.

To sum up, always remember that accidents may strike around farm machinery (in the field or on the highway), animals, poisons (seed treatment in particular), defective farm buildings, electricity, fire and homes. The most important factor is the person himself; make haste slowly and be sure you're around for harvest time — you'll be needed.

KILL THE CORN BORER

A CANADA Department of Agriculture entomologist says that the most effective and economic control for the European corn borer, is a 25 per cent DDT emulsion applied at the rate of three quarts per acre.

Four applications at five-day intervals should be started when corn plants show evidence of egg masses or when fresh feeding appears in the whorl of the plant.

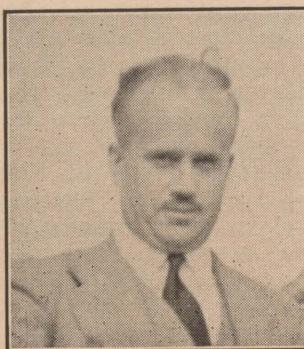
According to Mr. Hudon of the St. Jean research laboratory, high temperatures may advance the egg laying period from two to three weeks. In an early season, egg laying begins about the end of June and in a late season it may be delayed until mid July. The egg laying period generally lasts about one month.

Variations in the seasonal development of the insect are important to sweet corn growers when they are selecting their dates of planting and timing their insecticides applications.

The European corn borer is a particularly serious pest of early-planted sweet corn.



Seen here Dr. W. H. Brittain making a presentation on behalf of his associates at Macdonald College to Professor Hamilton. The occasion marked the retirement of Professor Hamilton from full-time service as head of the Animal Husbandry Department. Professor Hamilton has a post-retirement appointment with the newly-organized Department of Animal Science. Well known for his work at the College and with the livestock industry through the Province, Professor Hamilton joined the staff of Macdonald College in June 1920.



DR. MERCIER TO HEAD ANIMAL SCIENCE AT MACDONALD

Dr. Ernest Mercier (pictured above) will join Macdonald College as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Animal Science early in July of this year. Dr. Mercier specialized in animal husbandry and genetics, obtaining his B.S.A. from Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, his M.Sc. and Ph.D. from Cornell in 1946.

Formerly with the Quebec Department of Agriculture as livestock specialist and with the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lennoxville, Quebec, where he has been Superintendent since 1952, Dr. Mercier assumes the newly created position of Chairman of the Department of Animal Science. The Department of Animal Science and Production includes what were formerly separate departments, Animal Husbandry, Nutrition, Poultry Husbandry, and Animal Pathology. In the past these Departments have been separate because of the emphasis originally placed on teaching management and production practices. However, Agriculture altered from a husbandry course to a science course some years ago so that principles, rather than practices, are now taught. As a result the four Departments have been drawn more closely together until it was decided to amalgamate them under the one Department of Animal Science in the Faculty of Agriculture.

CATTLE POISONING HAZARDS

CASES of accidental poisoning are not uncommon amongst cattle during the summer-time. Those most frequently met with are as follows:

- a) lead poisoning caused by paint licking;
- b) nitrate poisoning due to the consumption of commercial fertilizer or of certain plants;
- c) arsenic poisoning from certain insecticides (arsenate of lead, arsenate of copper, etc.);
- d) poisoning due to the eating of the bracken fern by cows grazing in woodlands during hot, dry summers;
- e) poisoning by tobacco, especially pipe tobacco when it begins to dry;
- f) poisoning due to the eating of too much sweet corn;
- g) poisoning due to the consumption of too large a quantity of sugar beet tops.

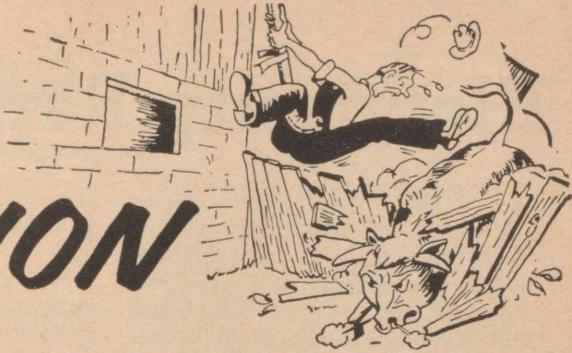
Cows rarely suffer from poisoning when they are confined in the barn, though it is well to remember that they may be poisoned by mouldy sweet clover or by grain which has been allowed to heat or become musty.

In general, cases of poisoning are characterised by the suddenness of their onset and by evident symptoms of nervous and digestive disorders which call for early treatment by a veterinarian.

When an owner finds some of his cattle dead, however, he should not immediately jump to the conclusion that they have been poisoned: lightning and certain contagious diseases may also cause sudden death. The veterinarian should be called to make a careful diagnosis of the trouble and to indicate what measures should be taken to prevent a repetition of such deaths. Dr. Emile Poitras of the Veterinary College at St-Hyacinthe believes that a word to the wise is enough and that the mere mention of these poisoning hazards, some of which are found on nearly all our farms, will be enough to put farmers on their guard against them.

When a person faints, he should be laid on the floor, with his feet raised above the level of his head, to increase the flow of blood to the head. A seated person who feels faint should bend forward until the head touches the knees.

Letters for our BEEF SECTION



WHITHER THE MARKETING BOARDS?

Dear Editor:

I have a "Beef!"

Some time ago we were hearing how wonderful Producer Marketing Boards were going to be for the Quebec farmer. Lately we haven't been hearing very much — perhaps there isn't much to hear!

Just recently the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board awarded a decision on milk prices between the Carnation Company at Sherbrooke and the Carnation Shippers. So far as I can see, it certainly wasn't much of an award for the farmers! It seems to me we were better off before we had the Marketing Board. What's wrong?

Yours truly,
L. B., Stanstead County.

PEONY DOESN'T BLOSSOM

Dear Editor:

Two years ago in the Fall I divided a peony root. The moved root did not blossom last year nor does it show signs of blossoming this year. Yet it came from a root which has always flowered.

I have fertilized it each year and the leaves look healthy and green, although the plant does not seem to grow quite as tall as the ones which have blossomed. Perhaps you could tell me what is wrong.

Yours truly,
H.S.
Pontiac Co.

On checking with Miss Pat Harney of the Horticulture Department, Macdonald College, we are advised that this result may be obtained when the peony roots have been planted too deep. It is advisable, when splitting the roots in the fall, to set them in just deep enough so that the pink shoots on the roots are showing through the surface of the soil. The root should be down about an inch from the surface.

The Editor.

ANSWER COMING REGARDING LIGHT PORKERS

In answer to requests for information regarding the possibility of marketing pigs at lighter weights, the Journal has been promised an article by the Animal Science Department of Macdonald College. Watch for this in a subsequent issue.

The Editor.

FARMERS WARNED OF HEAT STRESS DANGERS

At this time of year farmers find many agricultural columns calling for caution in summer management of the various classes of livestock. Hardly a publication fails to treat the growth and production problems caused by heat, and the benefits to be gained by assuring adequate salt, stock water, shade, and reflective roofing for poultry houses.

The warnings must include the farmer, his family and farm hands too. Heart associations, safety councils and medical groups warn against the serious dangers of sunstroke and heat prostration and encourage farmers to take action to reduce the stresses of farm work during summer heat.

Plenty of water, enough salt to replace vital body salt lost in perspiration, proper clothing and light meals are recommended.

Additionally, a set schedule of frequent short rests, preferably in the shade, will reduce heat stress and help avoid disabling heat sickness during the busy summer months.

QUARTER MILLION MISHAPS IN CANADA

LAST YEAR, the Canadian traffic toll mounted to over one quarter of a million accidents, and 3312 persons were killed, the Provincial Highway Safety Committee, (Prudentia), reports. If Prudentia's theme "More caution, fewer accidents," was taken to heart by pedestrians, cyclist, and motorists, then the toll would decrease. There is not one person in the world that wishes to see traffic tolls mount. Last year's Canadian total was three percent higher than the preceding year.



Above, a group of English farmers arrive at Macdonald to tour the College. Interested primarily in horticultural crops, they will visit many parts of Canada looking for ideas to apply at home.

Electricity Replaces Scrub Boards

A WOMAN'S work is never done," is a timeworn phrase which bears a great deal of truth even in the present day. That expression, however, probably had more meaning as the farm housewife in the early 1900's viewed her weekly laundry and set to work on a washboard mounted in a tub filled with water which had been laboriously carried in and heated on the stove. In the winter, when soft water was not available, snow or ice from the creek was melted for the laundry, which generally occupied a better part of a day as the homemaker began early in the morning and frequently did not finish until shortly before the supper hour. On that particular day, a galvanized or oblong copper boiler dominated the top of the kitchen range. With a vacuum plunger in hand, mother set to work on the wearying and monotonous process of putting each article of clothing through the laundry process. A washboard with enamel, glass or metal rubbing surface frequently resulted in skinned knuckles as the clothes were rubbed and scrubbed to immaculate cleanliness, then painstakingly wrung by hand and hung to dry. Home-made lye soap was the cleaning product most commonly used at that time. Then, when the clothes had dried sufficiently, a flat-iron heated on the stove, administered the ironing. A scorched hand sometimes resulted from these irons if the housewife failed to use the holder, and there was often a trace of stove polish on freshly ironed clothes.

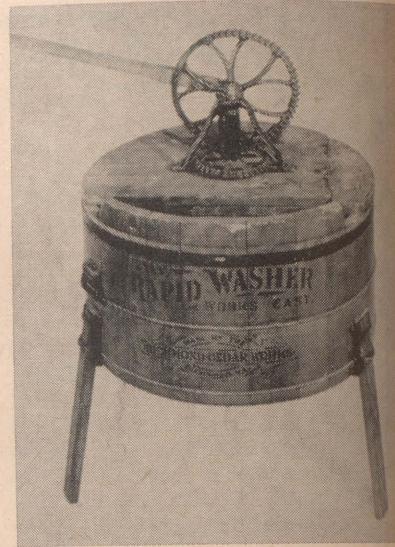
As the years passed, the washboards, although still very much in evidence in most farm homes, gradually gave way to the wooden hand-operated washing machines. The first big change was the double-rub washer. The top half of the machine rocked back and forth with the handle attached to the upper rubbing board. This had the appearance of an oversized concave-shaped scrub board and the operation usually proved to be just as tiresome as the old vacuum plunger method. A great number of clothes were processed, however, which meant a substantial reduction in the hours required for the weekly wash. The manually-operated wringer had made its appear-

ance by now, but it was considered an additional accessory. Equipped with adjustable pressure clamps, it was attached to the machine or washtub and occasionally, if a heavy fold of clothes were put through, the wringer parted company with the tub. This exasperating experience only served to make the washing an even greater chore in the housewife's eyes.

Then came the "automatic" washing machine, such as the one shown in the accompanying picture. It was the round type, swinging from side to side in a circular motion by use of an upright handle attached to the side of the tub. The dolly was stationary and the machines were equipped with wringer boards, although wringers were still purchased separately.

Next to make its entrance was the dolly type washer, which usually had the flywheel seated on ball bearings on the hinged lid. The speed of operation was controlled by a push-pull lever and the lid

(Continued on page 22)



A typical early washing machine — made of cedar, and in use from about 1900 through World War I. Hinged cover lifts up to receive clothes wooden agitator inside swings around the wash garments when hand lever is worked back and forth. Instructions with this machine stated that in "normal procedure" a load of wash should be finished in about three and a half hours!



A familiar sight in the 19th century household was the fluting iron. Some rocked, others rolled, but all were constructed to put crisp ruffles into starched, wet fabrics. Irons at centre and upper right date from 1866 and 1878 respectively, and one on lower left is a combination fluting and flat iron.

The Country Lane

DESERT IN BLOOM

There is a rule for desert flowers,
Their dry roots know it well:
The time and place for desert showers
No prophet can foretell;

But in each patient root and seed
A dormant magic lies,
Eager to render instant heed
To orders from the skies;

Ready, no matter how long the wait,
For swift and sudden duty,
Helping the random rain create
The desert's hour of beauty.

—S. Omar Barker

Next to being shot at and missed, is there anything more satisfying than an income tax refund?

THE ROMANCE OF STEAM

"The fascinating thing about a steam engine — to someone who has been used to riding in aeroplanes or motorcars — is how tangled up the driver is among the works," said Wynford Thomas after he had travelled on the footplate of a steam-engine express from London to Birmingham. "There you are," he went on, "in your open cab, behind you a tender full of coal and in front of you what is, after all, a sort of old-fashioned kitchen grate, with a giant clothes boiler on top of it. There are no neat little buttons to press or polished plastic knobs to turn, as in a car or aeroplane. To control the steam you grasp a gigantic lever like a crowbar; to speed up you turn a wheel like mad; and when you want to blow the whistle, you hang on to a sort of dog-leash hung above your head. And all the time, you seem to be almost sitting on the fire. The fireman is constantly shovelling coal, standing on the swaying plate that joins the engine to the tender, and flicking the doors of the fire-grate open with one hand and then shooting the coal right to the far end of the fire with a trick of handling the shovel."

Where is the charm? Vaughan Thomas found himself asking as the train careened along at eighty to ninety miles an hour and plunged into tunnels where fumes wreathed round them as if they were travelling in a miniature volcano and he was half suffocated with soot-flakes and steam. Then the driver asked him to take the controls for a few minutes, and that sensation of power turned him in a flash into one of the "railway romantics" of Britain.

If, in instructing a child, you are vexed with it for want of adroitness, try, if you have never tried before, to write with your left hand, and then remember that a child is all left hand. —

J. F. Boyse



THE OBSTACLE

By far the greatest obstacle to the progress of science and to the undertaking of new tasks and provinces therein, is found in this — that men despair and think things impossible — Francis Bacon.

FARMER HIME'S WHEAT

To quote the complaints of farmer Himes,
He lost his wheat crop seven times,
He didn't get a stand at all,
The green bugs ate it in the fall.

Grasshoppers took it leaf by leaf,
Then Hessian Fly brought him to grief,
The crop was lashed by wind and rain,
And hail beat out the ripening grain.

Today I met him on the street,
I said to him, "How was your wheat?"
He answered with a little slur,
"My wheat made thirty bushels per."

Eunice E. Heizer

TO ALL MEN

In this World Refugee Year we must remember that God gives the world, with all its fertility and riches, to all men, not to any particular nation or race. We who have received the blessings of food, warmth and shelter will one day be asked to render an account of our stewardship." —

Archbishop McKeffry, Wellington, N.Z.

DON'T BE BEASTLY TO THE HORSES

"I would like to know how much it cost to join a wagon train. Was there a waiting list, and how on earth did they know what provisions to take? Suppose one of the horses died? Were there any spares? And that brings me to my big complaint against Westerns — I've discovered that all these cowboys, sheriffs and bad men are without exception beastly to their horses. They gallop everywhere, all the time, full tilt, and after a gruelling journey, they dismount flinging the rein casually over a hitching rail and make with all speed for a saloon for a much needed drink, wash and brush up. *What about their horse?* I can honestly say I've never seen a Westerner's horse getting so much as a drink, let alone a mouthful of hay, in three years of viewing."

Ba Mason, housewife and broadcaster, discussing Westerns in recent radio program.

CANADIAN FILMS WIN TOP PRIZES

AT AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 1960

In competition with several hundred entries from all parts of North America, blue ribbon first prize awards were made in the following categories:

History, Biography and Current Events:

WOMEN ON THE MARCH

Graphic Arts:

THE LIVING STONE

Film as Art:

LE MERLE

Agriculture, Conservation & Natural Resources:

WORLD IN A MARSH

Education & Child Development:

ETERNAL CHILDREN

Borrow these outstanding films and many others from:

**PROVINCIAL FILM LIBRARY
EXTENSION SERVICE
MACDONALD COLLEGE, P.Q.**

Service charge:
black & white — 50 cents
colour — \$1.00
Carrying charges extra

An excellent booklet covering the main principles of film utilization and offering suggestions for the proper handling of film programs is also available from the Library. Title — "Putting Films to Work". Price — 15 cents.

HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Use Milk To Tempt Lazy Summer Appetites

School of Household Science,
Macdonald College

STRAWBERRY CHEESECAKE

special for June-July

Makes 8 to 10 servings

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup graham cracker crumbs
 $\frac{3}{4}$ tablespoons sugar
 $\frac{3}{4}$ tablespoons melted butter
5 eggs
1 cup sugar
3 (4 ounce) packages soft cream cheese
 $\frac{3}{4}$ pound Cottage Cheese
grated rind of 1 lemon
juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon

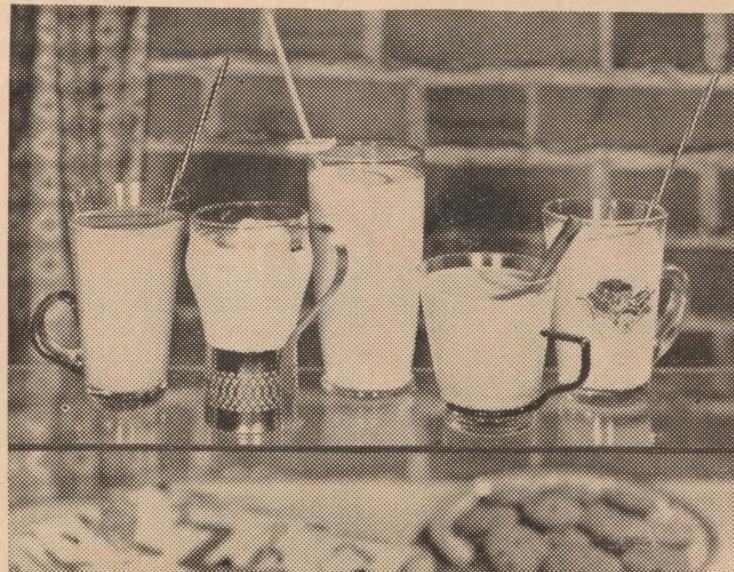
1. Combine crumbs, sugar and butter. Press onto bottom of spring-form pan.
2. Beat eggs well. Continue to beat, slowly adding 1 cup sugar.
3. Add cottage and cream cheese and beat until smooth. Stir in lemon rind and juice. Turn batter into crumb-lined pan.
4. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 45 minutes. Cool and cover with Strawberry Topping.

STRAWBERRY TOPPING

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
4 teaspoons cornstarch
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups halved strawberries

1. Mix sugar and cornstarch in saucepan. Add water gradually, stirring until smooth.
2. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens and becomes clear. Cool slightly.
3. Add strawberries; mix gently. Spread over top of cooled cheesecake.

Note: If using frozen berries, thaw and drain. Use syrup in place of water and decrease sugar to 2 tablespoons.



Cool milk drinks combat summer heat and provide much needed energy for tired youngsters.

DAIRY products provide one of the basic foods for Canadian families. Their nutritive value makes them essential items in the daily meal plan for all age groups. Their versatility makes them extremely useful for the housewife. Under the heading of dairy products we include milk, cream, butter, ice cream, cheese and buttermilk.

The Canada Food Rules — a yardstick for healthful eating — compiled by the Nutrition Division of the Canada Department of Health and Welfare — state that each child should receive between $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints to 1 pint of milk a day, and adults at least 1 pint of milk. Cheese is mentioned — to be eaten frequently. At least 4 pats of butter per day is suggested. Milk provides protein — a nutrient which is essential for the growth and repair of body tissues. The calcium contained in milk is used for the building of strong healthy bones and teeth. Without milk, it is difficult to secure all the calcium that the body needs. Milk is one of the "most nearly perfect of foods" available.

Milk can be used in so many ways — an inexhaustible list — a drink at meals or for snacks, on

cereals and desserts, in sauces for vegetables and desserts, in soups, custards and puddings.

In the warm summer weather your child may prefer to "snack" rather than eat three complete meals in a day. What could be more tasty and nutritious for a snack than a tall glass of cold milk with a cookie? The addition of crushed berries or fruit juices could initiate a game for children — guessing what fruit had been used this time to flavour the milk! Crushed cherries, strawberries, raspberries, red currants and black berries are just a few suggestions for children; instant coffee or chocolate sauce for grown-ups! For added food value and extra fun, a scoop of ice cream might be added in any one of the various flavours available from the local stores.

Summer and ice cream go together beautifully. Ice cream has all the goodness of milk and becomes a wonderful summer dessert. The Dairy Food Service Bureau suggests a novel way of serving dessert pancakes: just roll them around maple walnut ice cream, and serve them with lots of warm maple syrup. This idea could extend to vanilla or fruit ice cream with berries served on top.



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



OFFICE HAPPENINGS

As you may have noticed we have a new Editor for the Macdonald Farm Journal — Les Young, of the Farm Forums, and our neighbour across the hall. We wish Les all the best and, of course, being women, we will 'tell him a thing or two' if the need arises.

There were 45 Federated Societies present at the May annual meeting of the Montreal Council of Women and it was a treat to us to see how efficiently they handle their many departments. The meeting started at 2 o'clock with the usual monthly meeting, followed by the annual meeting with the reports of at least 20 officers. It was all finished promptly at 4 p.m.

They reported getting their questionnaires regarding the admittance of children to movies, returned in by 46 branch WI's. As I had 4 here, that made 50. I believe they were quite pleased with this response.

They have a department that has taken up the consideration of our senior citizens. They have visited some who had been six months without seeing anyone at all.

Echo Hill WI of Alberta won second prize in the nation-wide Carol Lane Awards. The members supplied red reflector tape to local farmers using machinery on the roads. The prize of \$500 will be awarded in Vancouver at the National Highway Safety Conference.

The Federated News prints a request from the Newfoundland Jubilee Guilds. They would like to exchange copies of branch programs. Address: — The Jubilee Guilds, P.O. Box E5211, St. John's, Nfld. A good way to get new ideas.

OUR FAR AWAY SISTERS

RUNNING short of mottoes for programs? A Scottish member has compiled a book of them entitled, "Our Motto for the Month." It contains between 500 and 600 and may be obtained from Mrs. M. A. Grant, Westfield, Forfar, Scotland for 2s 8½d.

The Scottish Home and Country also gives directions for making mats from baler twine. If anyone is interested, I will copy them for you at the office.

From Ireland — Rushwork baskets made by Irish members were displayed at the English Institute Exhibition in London, and are now going to India to be used in teaching village women this craft to help augment their incomes.

The first prize in the last ACWW competition 'My most treasured possession and why' was won by a member from the USA, who claims to not being gifted, but when in an art course, after being thoroughly frustrated, was told to model that with which she was most familiar — so she modelled one of her Holstein cows. It has ever since been a symbol of victory over the seemingly impossible.



The lighter side of the Workshop. Left to right: Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Syberg (and Mrs. Kemp, hidden), Miss Shattuck, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Payne.

LET'S BE MODERN

by Anna BERNHARDT,
Prov. Conv. of Home Economics

ABOR-SAVING appliances have unlocked the door to feminine freedom. Never before have the interests and activities of women been so broad. The modern homemaker is not only a charming wife, an intelligent mother, an efficient housekeeper and a good cook — all that anyone ever dreamed of demanding of her a generation ago, but now it is taken for granted that she will be well-read, well-groomed and well-dressed so that she may be active in her community and make it a better place in which to live. A woman could not begin to play these varied roles of wife, mother, cook, housekeeper, hostess and community leader, if she did not bring a business-like attitude to the management of her household.

More time to enjoy our families and less work spent on everyday chores is exactly the prescription that many homemakers need for the summer months. This is where our labor-saving appliances take over. The youngsters' strenuous outdoor sports and play will occasion frequent raids on the refrigerator, in addition to normal demands made upon it at meal time; so let it and your freezer be your assistant cooks during the vacation months. Cook in quantity. Much of your cooking may be done in the morning, while you are busy about the house, and then one meal stored in the refrigerator; another meal or two is wrapped and put in the freezer for future use. Homemade bread, rolls, cookies and cakes are no trick at all to serve, if we make them in quantity and store for future use.

All household routines should be relaxed in the summer, and nothing needs simplification more than the ironing. Fold your sheets so that only the hems need pressing. Paper napkins, towels, doilies and luncheon sets will also save laundry. Simplify your cleaning. Put away all bric-a-brac for the summer. Spread the big jobs such as

(Continued on page 22)

Mary Writes Home

about Facts! Fingers! Figures!

Macdonald College, Que.
Monday, May 23 p.m.

Dear John:

Well, here I am. Got in around noon and there are 42 of us settled in Brittain Hall, the boys' residence. There are two or three others from nearby who come during the day. Most of the boys are gone.

The old place has changed since you and I were here. There is an addition to Brittain Hall, a second one being added to the High School, and then the beautiful new girls' residence, Laird Hall, behind the old building. I am sure Dean Laird would think it 'grr-and'.

We start the afternoon sessions with a class in Nutrition by Frances Tucker of the Household Science Dept. It is very interesting. I am learning a lot about diets I didn't know before. You're a bit on the lean side, but I've got to take off a few pounds.

Then at the WI Grooming Course Mrs. Robbins showed us how to get up and sit down and stand and she had a class of her pupils demonstrating exercises for bumps and bulges. I wonder if we should get an exercise mat? You'd probably go to sleep on it.

We had films and a singsong and then some of us went downtown for a nightcap of food.

Good night and love,
Mary.



Dear John: Tuesday

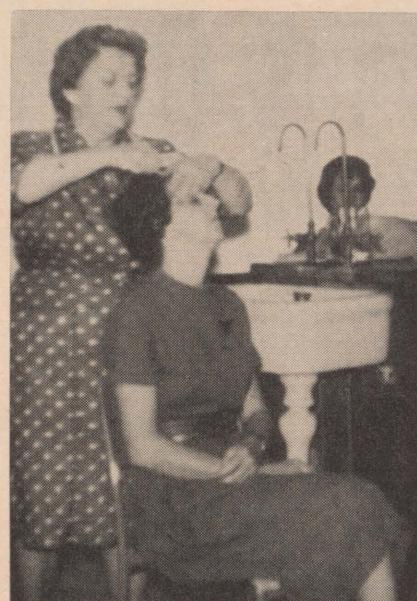
Started in the Horticulture class this morning under Mr. Roht. I can see where the old homestead needs its face lifted. We put some of those shrubs in the wrong places, but after 20 years they've had

their day anyway — so get rested up.

Had the usual classes and then Miss Nisbet from Avon Products gave a demonstration of makeup on our 'WI guinea pig', Mrs. Crevier, (she's a good sport). She also told us how to care for our skins. From now on I'm spending more time on me and less on the chickens.

Love,

Mary.



Dear John: Wednesday

Last night we saw a film on the West Indies and tonight a good film 'Revolution on the Land' on changes in farming.

This p.m. a Mrs. Lindsay from Eaton's, with some beautiful models — and also Mrs. Crevier who emerged a real glamour girl — showed us how to make one outfit look like a whole wardrobe. In other words, with our wedding outfit and different accessories we can carry on indefinitely. Just fooling, John. I know the dear old hers have laid many an egg to buy me a new pair of shoes. Maybe I should have taken 'poultry' and learned how to step up their production.

Love,

Mary.

P.S. — Have you finished the beans?

Dear John: Thursday

Our last full day. Today's tour took us over Laird Hall. It's really

beautiful. Wish I could come back again as a student.

The girls in the Lino Block and Tile classes are already showing off their work — real eager beavers. The Textiles also enjoyed themselves.

This p.m. Mrs. Mary Hue, who has a hairdressing school in Montreal, used Mrs. Crevier, another WI member Mrs. Prinn and three of the "staff" to give a demonstration on hair styling. Everybody enjoyed it and afterwards she was deluged with questions — "Should I tint my hair?" "What color?" How do you like 'Black Pearl' for me? Now don't get excited. You haven't seen it. How do you know you wouldn't like it?

You know how you brush Betsy until her coat shines. Well, what's good enough for a horse is good enough for me. From now on I'm giving myself the same treatment (but I'll do it myself).

Later: It is now 11:30 p.m. and I just got in from the Party at Glenadale. It was fun. Some of the members put on a skit of 'the first WI meeting after taking the Leadership Course'. It was really good.

A few have already gone home and tomorrow morning we evaluate the course.

They should have a grooming course for husbands. Exercises for spare tires, treatment for bald heads, how to choose socks and ties and — oh yes, how to sit when you come in after chores.

On second thought, no. We will have ideas enough for one household.

Be seeing you soon.

Mary.



The Month With The W.I.

COUNTY annual meetings have come and gone. Most branches reported programs on Agriculture with the ever popular exchange of slips, roots, etc. The World Refugee Fund is getting its deserved support from many branches and the Nutrition Survey was mentioned frequently.

ARGENTEUIL:

ARUNDEL enjoyed coloured slides of Scotland and distributed prizes to pupils in every grade attaining the highest marks during Education Week. BROWNSBURG had a guest from C.I.L. to speak on the "Power of Advertising." DALESVILLE heard a talk on Africa by Mrs. J. P. Merriweather, president. FRONTIER was all Canadian from the roll call of "Members of Parliament" to the talk on Madame Vanier and Mrs. Diefenbaker by Mrs. A. Graham. JERUSALEM-BETHANY held a sewing demonstration. Miss Grace Gardner, former principal of the Montreal High School for girls, gave a most interesting talk on "Current Literature" to LACHUTE. MORIN HEIGHTS heard a talk on Nutrition and received pamphlets on "Guide to the Noon-Day Meal." Mr. T. Zaplaski spoke on the proposed Eye Bank and Mrs. Douglas Rodger was presented with a Life Membership. UPPER LACHUTE-EAST END were given two quilts. One will be sent to the Red Cross and a drawing held on the other.

BONAVENTURE:

BLACK CAPE had a native son, Mr. L. Thorburn, B.A. as guest speaker, his topic being "Living in a Dictatorship." Mr. Thorburn has recently returned from Spain. GRAND CASCAPEDIA made plans for a dance and appointed a delegate to the Leadership Course. MARCIL decided on school prizes which are awarded jointly with Port Daniel. These awards are given for progress. This branch was thanked for serving Hot Lunches during the winter months. MATA-PEDIA held their sixth annual Birthday meeting. Books will be presented to the libraries of both local schools. A hooked rug has been completed and a lace centre piece was donated. PORT DANIEL responded to the roll call by contributing an article for the summer sale. A Gift Coupon was purchased and ten local people remembered by the Sunshine Committee. RESTIGOUCHE welcomed three new members and made plans for a dance.

BROME:

AUSTIN distributed seeds for the school fair and planted bulbs, vines, etc, in the Hall grounds. KNOWLTON'S LANDING had a paper on Publicity. A donation was sent to the Red Cross and plans made to redecorate the Club Room. SUTTON made a donation to the Red Cross; 10 pairs of socks and 2 quilts. 2 small quilts were sent to the Cecil Memorial Home. ABERCORN had an exchange of slips and bulbs and planned a card party. SOUTH BOLTON had a shower of cards for the branch, donated by members. A card party was held.

GASPE:

HALDIMAND named their favourite detergent as a roll call. Their contest was on darning. SANDY BEACH had a parcel post sale and a sale of flower



Shown above are members attending the Facts! Fingers! Fun! Workshop at Macdonald College.

slips. Projects are to open a lending library and to have a sale of fancy work.

GATINEAU:

EARDLEY members will exhibit at Aylmer and Ottawa Fairs. Mrs. C. Faris read a poem on "Spring" and an article, "How to keep flowers longer". HURD-MAN HEIGHTS heard articles by all convenors and celebrated their first birthday by taking their husbands out to dinner. A contest was held on events of 1959. There must be some athletic members in this branch as another contest was to touch toes and try to jump over a pencil on the floor. KAZABAZUA had the County Agronomist as guest speaker. WAKEFIELD brought in jams, jellies for the Gatineau Memorial Hospital and enjoyed a talk by Mrs. Ellard on the ACWW Conference. WRIGHT told of their most annoying task for roll call and Mrs. Moodie told of a Florida vacation.

JACQUES CARTIER:

STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE subscribed to the Federated News and sent a cheque to the Lakeshore Retarded Children's Home. At the joint County meeting with Vaudreuil, Mrs. Ellard spoke on the ACWW Conference, the history of the W.I. and refugees. An "Alphabet" was presented with mottoes and methods for QWI members.

MEGANTIC:

INVERNESS had an exchange of slips and bulbs and donated to the World Refugee Fund. The Jubilee Guild and Homemakers Club sheets were filled in. KINNEAR'S MILLS have started a fund for a trip to the Jubilee celebrations at Macdonald College in 1961. A discussion was held on cooking and a donation sent to the World Refugee Fund.

MISSISQUOI:

COWANSVILLE are endeavoring to persuade the local Council to place trash cans and stop the speeding

in the town. A talk was given on Health and the competition was to memorize thirty articles found in a medicine chest. DUNHAM renewed subscriptions to the Federated News and used articles from the News in their programme. Ideas for Civil Defence were given for roll call. A sale of plants and slips was held. FORDYCE handed in pictures and clippings for the Historical Society and enjoyed a talk on the history of Missisquoi County. All convenors reported with appropriate readings and a drawing on a quilt raised a substantial sum. Picnic tables are to be varnished and placed. A donation was made to the World Refugee Year Fund.

PAPINEAU:

LOCHABER entertained Mrs. Ellard and Miss Runnels and enjoyed Mrs. Ellard's account of her trip to the ACWW Conference. Delegates were chosen for the Convention and the Leadership Course.

PONTIAC:

BEECH GROVE gave suggestions for raising funds for a roll call and a paper was read entitled "Amendment to the Hog Producing Bill." BRISTOL members paid one cent for each year of membership in the QWI and agreed to help canvass for a "Home for the Aged". A reading was given on the care and planting of daffodils. A donation was made to the Red Cross. ELMSIDE heard an address on the work of the local and central school boards. Two cartons of used clothes were sent to the Unitarian Service Committee and a donation made to CARE. FORT COULONGE had a timely roll call. "Hints on House Cleaning," and a paper was read on Home Economics. QUYON will make cancer dressings and canvass for the Cancer Society. Money was voted to the Red Cross. STARK CORNERS discussed "Frankness." WYMAN heard readings by the convenors of Agriculture and Home Economics and had an Easter contest.

RICHMOND:

CLEVELAND exchanged cookie recipes and held a pot-holder contest. Two Life memberships were presented. DENNISON MILLS had a quiz on "Pigs, nuts and soap," and donations were given to the Cancer Fund, the Red Cross, and the Crippled Children's Fund. A drawing will be held on a quilt received as a donation. GORE had an interesting roll call: "What is your chief interest in the W.I.?" The branch history has been brought up to date. Donations went to the Sherbrooke Hospital, Canadian Cancer Society and the Flambeau Home. MELBOURNE RIDGE imitated

the sound of a farm animal. A Picnic Table project is planned, a donation was made to the World Refugee Year Campaign; seeds were given out for the School Fair and a vegetable and flower quiz held. A Social evening was enjoyed by members and friends and a quilt was won by Mrs. Gordon Beers. RICHMOND HILL brought in articles for the Cecil Memorial Home. Seeds were given out, quilt blocks completed and a cheque was presented to the past-president. RICHMOND YOUNGWOMEN'S discussed literature from Macdonald College and held a "Know your fashions" contest. This branch catered for the County meeting. SHIPTON heard about the Tweedsmuir Competition, UNESCO Gift Coupons, and Adelaide Hoodless. A "Know your Advertisements" contest was held and an auction of old dishes. The kitchen in the Farmer's Hall is to be renovated by the W.I. SPOONER POND brought guests to their meeting and heard the guest speaker, Mrs. Elton Gilchrist tell of the results of the Radio and T.V. Survey. This branch is to make Cancer Dressings. A donation was given to the Cancer Society. WINDSOR celebrated its twentieth Anniversary. Many guests were present, including Mrs. Abercrombie, who helped to organize the branch, and Mrs. J. Barrington who was County President at the time. A sale of slips and bulbs was held and eight crib quilts have been made for the W.V.S.

ROUVILLE:

ABBOTSFORD heard Mrs. G. LeBaron give an informative address. Plans were discussed for entertaining a group from the "Eventide Home."

SHERBROOKE:

ASCOT obtained bulbs and shrubs from the Dept. of Agriculture. A film, "The hands are sure," was enjoyed. Donations were given to the Cancer Society, the Red Cross and the Dental Clinic. BROMPTON ROAD held a food sale and contests were on "Fudge making" and "Flower pictures." BELVIDERE had a quiz on Education. A paper was read entitled "War against weeds." Cotton was brought in for the Cancer Clinic. LENNOXVILLE also donated to the Dental Clinic. Flower verses were recited, and papers read on "Forestry Research," "Fats in Spreads," "The rough handling of apples for shipment," "Laws regarding moving," and "New stamps for 1960." MILBY brought their branch history up-to-date and held a display of hand made dresses. A paper was read on the legend of Maple Syrup, and members have worked at the Cancer Clinic.

STANSTEAD:

AYERS CLIFF held a paper drive and entertained the County meeting. BEEBE sold "Mother's Day" flowers and held a Rummage Sale. A talk was given on "Bird Watching." HATLEY saw a film on the Royal Winter Fair, and held a card party. MINTON had a sale of remnants. STANSTEAD made plans to serve lunch at an Auction sale.

VAUDREUIL:

CAVAGNAL had a contest on potted plants which were afterwards sold. A drawing will be held on a cut work cloth, to raise funds for a Bursary. A Hobby Show was discussed. HARWOOD discussed the need for a Library in Dorion also the McLennan Travelling Library. Guest speaker was Miss Gordon of Jamaica, who spoke of the customs of her country. Two films were shown.

LADIES NOTE!

A special ladies programme featuring labour-saving kitchen planning and re-modelling has been arranged for Better Farming Day. There will also be a visit to the small fruits garden of the College. Make a date to see this at

BETTER FARMING DAY
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6th, 1960

BIRDSFOOT . . . (from page 7)

may outyield Empire, which has happened at Lennoxville, L'Assomption and Ottawa. However, I contend these data are mainly from trials harvested only for one or two crop years and that Empire will do better on a long term basis. Most farmers want to keep Trefoil as a semi-permanent crop.

I have great hopes for a new variety I have selected from material introduced from Russia that appears to possess winterhardiness as good or better than Empire and some of the growth characteristics of Viking. We will get our first yield data on this variety in 1960. It looks very promising in the plots this spring.

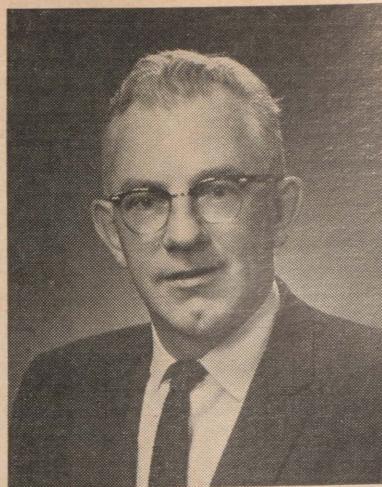
The material from which this was selected is the result of an extensive program in which we have introduced many lots of seed from many countries to Macdonald College. We are developing methods for classifying these materials and are getting a preliminary agronomic evaluation on them. This provides the material needed for plant breeding here and at other institutions.

In another program, a graduate student is working on the problem of how to best combine the plants selected from these collected plant materials. We want to know if we can produce hybrids or if there is some other way to make good use of the hybrid vigour we have found in the crop.

We are studying the genetics of the crop, especially of the self-sterility mechanism, which may provide the clues for methods to handle the seed production to produce varieties with hybrid vigour. Our plant pathologists are studying the disease susceptibilities of the crop, in the hope that disease threats can be discovered and overcome before they become a problem. The Genetics Department is studying the possibility of crossing related species to make new types possible and we are working on the taxonomy (classification) of these species.

We are studying Birdsfoot Trefoil in many mixtures and under various managements to get at the basic problem of its responses to competition and we hope to find reasons for these responses.

Much work is in progress at other research institutions in North-Eastern America because there are many of us who are sure that Birdsfoot Trefoil is going to be used much more extensively by our farmers.



Charles A. Cameron was recently appointed Executive Secretary of Dairy Farmers of Canada. Mr. Cameron is a native of Cornwall, Ontario, and has been employed for several years by the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency which represents 91 Co-operatives in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Maryland and Delaware.

LET'S BE . . . (from page 18)

washing, ironing, and heavy cleaning, over the week and do them first thing in the morning while you are fresh and it is still cool. Then your afternoons will be free for lighter, less tiring tasks, and for rest and recreation.

ELECTRICITY . . . (from page 14)

was clamped down tightly to prevent any water from splashing. These machines, as well as the other types which followed, could be equipped with a gasoline engine for easier operation. The more advanced models had electric motors.

The cumbersome flat iron had long been replaced by sad irons. These double-pointed irons usually came in sets of three with one interchangeable handle. In most cases, two of these irons were for smoothing and one for glossing. Although still heated on the indispensable kitchen range they had one additional feature — a metal iron-shaped stand which sat on the ironing board. The more modern gasoline iron was also in use.

As more and more farms became equipped with electricity, the changes in farm life extended to the laundry. Electric washing ma-

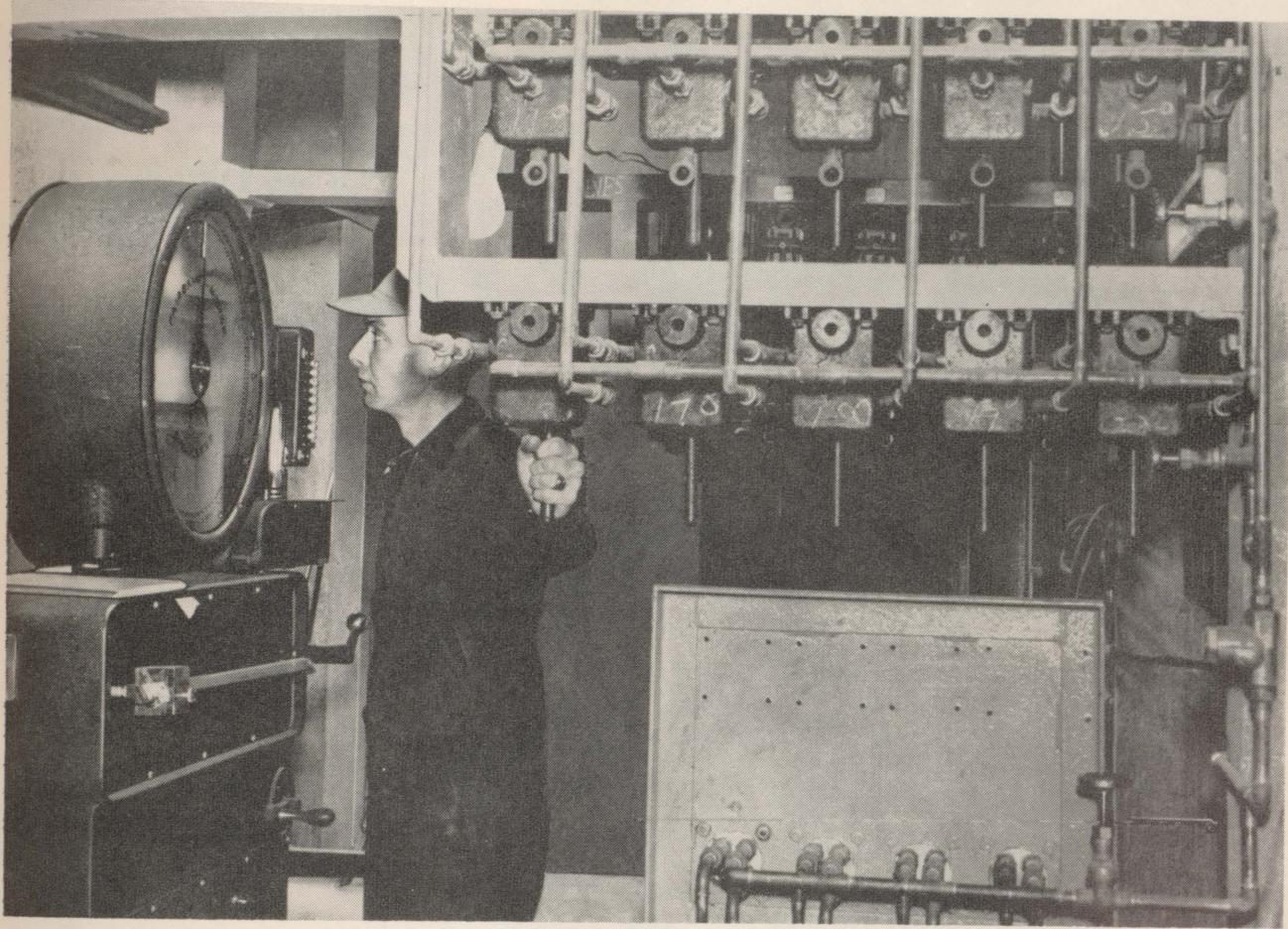
chines and irons gradually replaced the older types, lessening the housewife's laundry chores by a considerable degree and leaving more time for other tasks demanding attention. Soap powders, liquid detergents, and bleaches contribute to a modern day laundry. Electric irons, dry or steam, or a combination of both, equipped with dials to regulate heat, and the mangle have done away with the flat and sad irons of yesteryear. The "laundromat" consisting of automatic washers and driers is invading the farm front. And what of tomorrow? Newer, speedier types of machinery will possibly add another link to the chain of development which has occurred in past years in the home laundry.

POTATO SWAP

CUBA is harvesting a bumper potato crop this year with yields in some regions reaching 20 to 1 compared with normal yields of 10 to 1. Canada has contributed to this success, according to the latest issue of "Foreign Trade". Last fall, Cuban farmers planted about 80,000 cwt. of seed from Canada and over 100,000 cwt. of U.S. seed. The crop grown from imported seed is expected to be 40 per cent larger than in 1959, and will probably soar above the long-term average of 2.5 million cwt.

With ample supplies of potatoes being harvested, Cuba is now looking to Canada and the United States as possible customers for about 300,000 cwt. of table stock this spring. In return, she will probably be in the market for supplies of table stock during August-October and for seed potatoes to plant during the final quarter of the year.

In previous years, the Cuban potato trade has been closely controlled by big commercial houses in Havana. During 1959, however, the National Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) changed the system radically. INRA is now to be the sole importer of seed potatoes; it will finance individual growers at the rate of \$21 per cwt. planted, at interest rates of 4 to 6 per cent, and it will buy the entire crop at a guaranteed price, currently \$3.50 cwt. at the field.



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